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COMMANDERS DIGEST

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A FIRST—General Earle G. Wheeler receives the first Defense Distinguished Service Medal from President Nixon at the White House. (Story on Page Two).

Also Korea

SecDef Forecasts More Redeployments From Southeast Asia

The Defense Department is implementing the Nixon Doctrine in Southeast Asia and there will be reductions of American forces in other areas of East Asia, including Korea.

". . . But we will still have a substantial American presence in Korea even after present approved plans for Korean redeployment go forward."

That is how Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird summed up plans for troop withdrawal from Korea at a Pentagon news conference July 9.

He said negotiations and consultations are now taking place regarding troop withdrawals from SEA including other areas than just the Republic of Vietnam.

"I might add," he said, "that our troop

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Health And Environment

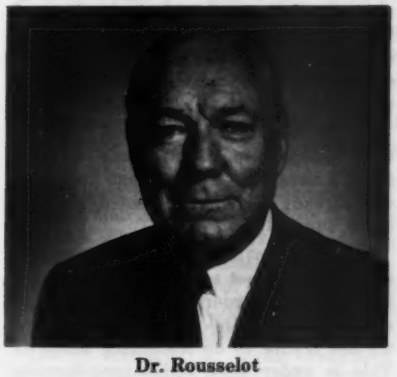
Dr. Rousselot Heads New Defense Position

The Senate has confirmed Dr. Louis M. Rousselot to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Environment, a new office established by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird.

President Nixon nominated Dr. Rousselot to head the new position.

Dr. Rousselot has been serving as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) for Health Affairs since Jan. 2, 1968.

The new Assistant Secretary position was authorized by Public 91-121, and signed by President Nixon Nov. 19, 1969. Subsequently, Executive Order 11507 was issued Feb. 4, 1970, providing policy guidance on pollution control at federal facilities. The two authorities were incorporated into establishment of the new Department of Defense position by Secretary Laird in DOD Directive 5136.1.



Dr. Rousselot

The Assistant Secretary for Health and Environment will be the principal staff adviser and coordinator for the Secretary of Defense for health and sanitation matters throughout the Defense establishment.

In addition, he will be the principal adviser and coordinator for the Secretary of Defense for environmental quality matters.

Mass. Initiates State-wide Domestic Action Projects

The first state-wide Domestic Action Program in which Department of Defense components are participating is underway in Massachusetts.

It is expected that 22,000 disadvantaged youngsters from 12 cities in Massachusetts and New Hampshire will participate in the program being conducted at an Army fort, three Air Force installations and a Naval installation.

The program is a coordinated effort between military bases in the state and

(Continued On Page Three)

President Nixon Makes Presentation

Gen. Wheeler Receives First Defense Distinguished Service Medal

General Earle G. Wheeler, recently retired and former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is the first recipient of the newly created Defense Distinguished Service Medal.

At White House ceremonies July 9, President Richard Nixon awarded the medal to Gen. Wheeler, who described the ceremony as "a momentous occasion in the life of the Wheelers."

The medal was created for award by the Secretary of Defense to a military officer who performed exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a specified or unified command, a Defense agency or such joint activity as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense.

In precedence, the medal will come after the Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Crosses of the Armed Forces and before the Distinguished Service Medals of the Armed Forces.

Gen. Wheeler had been awarded the medal "for exceptionally meritorious and dedicated service to his country as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from July 3, 1964 through July 2, 1970." A special ceremony was held for Gen. Wheeler July 2 at Andrews AFB, Md.

In his remarks, President Nixon said, ". . . He is known as a soldier and he is proud of being known as a soldier. He is known among his colleagues at the Joint Chiefs as a great planner and strategist, and he is naturally proud of being so designated.

"I know him as a statesman. In the meetings of the National Security Council he is a man who can wear his military hat as he must always wear it in representing the views of the services, but who can also represent the views of the whole country in the best spirit of statesmanship; one who thinks deeply and very profoundly about national and international issues.

"He has made an enormous contribution to the procedures and also to the thinking in the National Security Council, not only in Southeast Asia, but in the Mideast, our arms talks and the rest. . . ."

Secretary Laird Discusses Troop Reductions, NATO Visit, Mideast

(Continued From Page One)

strength in Vietnam is down today to approximately 410,000. This is the lowest level of American troop presence in Vietnam since February, 1967.

"We will meet the President's announced troop ceiling of 384,000 on Oct. 15. We will not only meet it, we will beat it."

Turning to the draft, the Secretary of Defense said that "when I took office as Secretary of Defense, we were drafting well over 300,000 young men a year. Last year we reduced the draft calls to 250,000. As a matter of fact, we suspended draft calls during the months of November and December.

"In the first six months of this year, as compared with the first six months of last year, we've reduced draft calls by approximately 90,000. We have reduced the draft calls again this month. We will be meeting the goal which I outlined to you earlier this year, that draft calls would be reduced to a level of 150-180,000 during this calendar year . . ."

Referring to his recent trip to Europe, Secretary Laird said he not only held discussions with North Atlantic Treaty Organization leaders, but found time to talk with American forces stationed there.

"During my trip to Europe, I spoke to well over 45,000 American military personnel," he said.

"I shook hands and visited individually with well over 4,000. As my trip started, sometimes the complaints—these young men wouldn't speak out as freely as I had hoped they would, but as the trip continued and Stars and Stripes and other newspapers reported on this trip, the young men were encouraged.

"I did receive a lot of good information, many complaints, many suggestions. I have been able to come back here and already have implemented some of those suggestions.

"I don't want to give you the impression that it is not serious when you have a violation of orders or when you have disobedience. It is not widespread and we are trying to do something about it. This is under very active consideration here in the Department of Defense."

Regarding his talks with NATO Defense Ministers, Secretary Laird said he made it "very clear" that they should understand the realities which we face here in the United States—the strategic reality, the manpower reality, the political realities, and the fiscal realities, with which we must deal here in the Department of Defense and within our own government.

Secretary Laird said that a meeting will be held in September—prior to the NATO meeting in Brussels in December—at which time the ministers will try to work out ". . . a vehicle by which this budget sharing or burden can move forward."

Concerning the Mideast situation, Secretary Laird recognized there was concern in the U.S. about the "activities" of the Soviet Union in the Middle East.

"They have gone forward with the shipment and the deployment of new anti-aircraft missiles, not only SAM 2s, but also the 3s," he said. "This is currently under evaluation here in the Department of Defense as well as in the State Department and the National Security Council.

"We had hoped that this would not be the response to our overtures which we have made, as far as bringing a peaceful solution to the situation in the Middle East.

"But we are still going forward. Secretary of State Rogers has made it very clear in his statement, the policy that we are following. Every effort is being made to bring about a successful conclusion to the hostilities in that area. We are going to maintain a proper strategic and military balance in the area, and we have given those assurances—and we will continue to deliver on those assurances."

Military Assist Mass. Program For Youngsters

(Continued From Page One)

Sen. Edward W. Brooke, a member of the Senate Committee on Armed Services.

The five base programs were developed jointly by local community organizations and the military commanders, under Senator Brooke's sponsorship. Military participation in the projects includes use of on-base facilities such as barracks (dormitories), swimming pools and gymnasiums. In addition, volunteer military personnel will help in the education and recreation activities.

Following are installations participating and planned projects:

—Fort Devens, the U. S. Army is conducting "Project Summertime," which enables 5,000 young people to participate in a variety of summertime activities. The youths come from the communities around Fort Devens.

—Westover Air Force Base, 1,600 youngsters are attending one of four two-week camp sessions. In this day-camp program, the young people receive instruction in subjects such as industrial arts, home economics, hazards of drug addiction, and participate in recreational activities on base.

—Otis Air Force Base, five two-week overnight camps with recreation and education instruction involve a total of 1,500 youths from Boston, Bedford, Fall River and Cape Cod. Another 30 young men are in a ten-week pre-apprenticeship training program in various facilities on the base.

—Hanscom Field, "Operation Big Family" places 50 disadvantaged youths in the homes of Air Force men stationed at Hanscom. Each youth spends a week as a member of a family on base participating in an educational and recreational program.

—Boston Navy Yard, a summer boating program offers a one-day recreational program for 300 disadvantaged youths each day for 43 days. Additionally, the "Summer Aides Program" hired 342 disadvantaged youths for summer employment on the installation.

HONORED—Doctor Kenneth D. Wells (right) President of the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa., presents George Washington Medals to Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird (center) and Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley for thier contributions to the Department of Defense Human Goals Program. Presentations were made at Pentagon ceremonies.

Human Goals Program Cited

Freedoms Foundation Awards Are Presented Secretary Laird, Assistant Secretary Kelley

"We reassert our determination to make maximum use of the talent and the wisdom and the experience of our people, both military and civilian.

"We renew our pledge to exercise reason, consideration and responsibility in dealing with each individual."

That pledge was made by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird on July 9 as he accepted the Freedoms Foundation George Washington Medal for the ". . . inspired propagation of (the) ideal of equity for all in the Department of Defense in the Human Goals Program . . ."

Doctor Kenneth D. Wells, President of the Freedoms Foundation, Valley Forge, Pa., made the presentation and told Secretary Laird, "This award to you, sir, is really for earnest and wise and patriotic leadership of the highest order."

Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), also received the Freedoms Foundation medal "for his unusual and steadfast endeavors" in the Human Goals Program.

Secretary Laird reaffirmed his conviction that the individual is the Defense Department's most important asset. "On this occasion we reaffirm the importance of the individual. We reaffirm our belief that people are our most important asset. That people are people and the affairs of the individual are much more important than the massive paperwork that sometimes goes on in the Department of Defense.

"The document we honor today," he continued, "is the practical application of this very important truth. The Human Goals we have listed are not empty platitudes, they are a reflection of the deep concern for individuals who collectively turn the system into a very efficient organization."

Secretary Laird observed that the award "is a tangible recognition" of the contributions made by the civilian and the military personnel in preserving the peace and the American way of life.

The Defense Department's top civilian said he accepted the award in behalf of the men and women, both military and civilian, "that make up this very great department of our government."

— THE CAMBODIAN OPERATION —

Summary of President Nixon's Report—June 30, 1970

All American troops have withdrawn from Cambodia on the schedule announced at the beginning of the operation. Together with our South Vietnamese allies, they have just completed successfully the destruction of enemy base areas along the Cambodian-South Vietnamese frontier.

Results of the Operations

Allied sweeps through enemy occupied sanctuaries in Cambodia will:

1. Save American and allied lives in the future;
2. Assure that the withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam can proceed on schedule;
3. Enable the program of Vietnamization to continue on its current timetable;
4. Enhance the prospects for a just peace.

These results will flow from the following:

—the elimination of an immediate threat to our forces and the security of South Vietnam.

—the capture of great amounts of enemy supplies.

—the ending of the concept of immune Cambodian sanctuaries for the enemy.

—the dislocation of enemy supply lines and strategy in the southern part of South Vietnam.

—the bolstering of the morale and self-confidence of the South Vietnamese army.

—the maintenance of U.S. credibility.

Underlying Basis for U.S. Action

—It was North Vietnam—not the U.S.—which brought the Vietnam war into Cambodia.

—It was the presence of North Vietnamese troops on Cambodian soil that contributed to the downfall of Prince Sihanouk.

—It was the government appointed by Prince Sihanouk and ratified by the Cambodian National Assembly—not a group of usurpers—which overthrew him, with the approval of the National Assembly.

—It was the major expansion of enemy activity in Cambodia that ultimately caused allied troops to end five years of restraint and attack the Communist base areas.

Future U.S. Policy for Cambodia

The following will be the guidelines of U.S. policy for Cambodia:

—There will be no U.S. ground personnel in Cambodia except for the regular staff of the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh.

—There will be no U.S. advisers with Cambodian units.

—The U.S. will conduct—with the approval of the Cambodian Government—air interdiction missions against the enemy efforts to move supplies and personnel through Cambodia towards South Vietnam and to reestablish base areas relevant to the war in Vietnam.

—The U.S. will turn over material captured in the base areas in Cambodia to the Cambodian Government to help it defend its neutrality and independence.

—The U.S. will provide military assistance to the Cambodian Government in the form of small arms and relatively unsophisticated equipment in types and quantities suitable for their army.

—The U.S. will encourage other countries of the region to give diplomatic support to the independence and neutrality of Cambodia and welcomes efforts of the Djakarta Group of countries to encourage Asian cooperation to this end.

—The U.S. will encourage and support the efforts of third countries who wish to furnish Cambodia with troops or material to help Cambodia preserve its neutrality and independence.

Saigon's Role

The U.S. understands that Saigon will remain ready:

—To prevent reestablishment of base areas along South Vietnam's frontier.

—To assist in the evacuation of Vietnamese civilians and respond selectively to appeals from the Cambodian Government should North Vietnamese aggression make this necessary.

Most of the South Vietnamese operations will be launched from within South Vietnam and there will be no U.S. air, logistic support or U.S. advisers on these operations. The primary objective of the South Vietnamese remains Vietnamization within their country.

The Search for Peace

The President reaffirms his paramount objective of achieving a negotiated settlement and appeals to Hanoi to join in this effort, emphasizing:

—Hanoi cannot impose its will through military means. The United States has no intention of imposing its own will.

—The United States has not raised the terms for a settlement as a result of Cambodian successes nor will it lower its minimum terms in response to enemy pressure.

—The United States reiterates all previous proposals —public and private—searching for a political solution that reflects the will of the South Vietnamese people and allows them to determine their future without outside interference.

—The United States recognizes that a fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces. The United States pledges to abide by the outcome of the political process agreed upon by the South Vietnamese.

—The United States pledges renewed efforts to bring about genuine negotiations for a just peace in Southeast Asia.

In our search for a lasting peace in Southeast Asia, we are applying the three basic principles of our foreign policy which

are set forth in the Foreign Policy Report to Congress last February: partnership, strength and willingness to negotiate.[1]

—The partnership of our Vietnamization Program and of our support for regional defense efforts.

—The strength of our action against the Communist bases in Cambodia and the steadfastness of the American people to see the war through to an honorable conclusion.

—The willingness to negotiate expressed in our generous proposals for a settlement and in our flexibility once Hanoi agrees to serious negotiations.

All three elements are needed to bring peace in Southeast Asia. The willingness to negotiate will prove empty unless buttressed by the willingness to stand by just demands. Otherwise negotiations will be a subterfuge for capitulation. This would only bring a false and transitory peace abroad and recrimination at home.

While we search for genuine negotiation we must continue to demonstrate resolution both abroad and at home and we must support the common defense efforts of threatened Asian nations.

To the leaders in Hanoi, I say the time has come to negotiate. There is nothing to be gained in waiting. There is never an ideal moment when both sides are in perfect equilibrium.

The lesson of the last two months has reinforced the lesson of the last two years—the time has come to negotiate a just peace.

In Cambodia, the futility of expanded aggression has been demonstrated. By its actions in Cambodia, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong provoked the destruction of their sanctuaries and helped to weld together the independent states of Southeast Asia in a collective defense effort, which will receive American support.

The other side cannot impose its will through military means. We have no intention of imposing ours. We have not raised the terms for a settlement as a result of our recent military successes. We will not lower our minimum terms in response to enemy pressure. Our objective remains a negotiated peace with justice for both sides and which gives the people of South Vietnam the opportunity to shape their own future.

With major efforts the North Vietnamese can perhaps rebuild or readjust Cambodia supply areas over a period of months. They can pursue their war against South Vietnam and her neighbors. But what end would a new round of conflict serve? There is no military solution to this conflict. Sooner or later, peace must come. It can come now, through a negotiated settlement that is fair to both sides and humiliates neither. Or it can come months or years from now, with both sides having paid the further price of protracted struggle.

We would hope that Hanoi would ponder seriously its choice, considering both the promise of an honorable peace and the costs of continued war.

We repeat: all our previous proposals, public and private, remain on the conference table to be explored, including the principles of a just political settlement that I outlined on April 20.[2]

We search for a political solution that reflects the will of the South Vietnamese people, and allows them to determine their future without outside interference.

We recognize that a fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces.

We pledge to abide by the outcome of the political process agreed upon by the South Vietnamese.

For our part, we shall renew our efforts to bring about genuine negotiations both in Paris and for all of Indochina. As I said in my address last September to the United Nations General Assembly:

> *"The people of Vietnam, North and South alike, have demonstrated heroism enough to last a century . . . The people of Vietnam, North and South, have endured an unspeakable weight of suffering for a generation. And they deserve a better future."*

We call on Hanoi to join us at long last in bringing about that better future.

[1] Commanders Digest, Vol. 7, No. 22, Feb. 28, 1970.

[2] Commanders Digest, Vol. 8, No. 4, April 25, 1970.

Significant Enemy Losses in Cambodia*

* As of June 29, 1970, based on latest available data from the field.

I. *Ammunition***	
Machine Gun Rounds	4,067,177
Rifle Rounds	10,694,990
Total Small Arms (Machine Gun & Rifle Rounds)	14,762,167
Anti-Aircraft Rounds	199,552
Mortar Rounds	68,539
Large Rocket Rounds	2,123
Small Rocket Rounds	43,160
Recoilless Rifle Rounds	29,185
Grenades	62,022
Mines	5,482
II. *Weapons*	
Individual	22,892
Crew-served	2,509
III. *Food*	
Rice (lbs)	14,046,000
Man Months of Rice	309,012
Total Food (lbs)	14,518,000
IV. *Facilities*	
Bunkers/Structures destroyed	11,688
V. *Transportation*	
Vehicles	435
Boats	165
VI. *Examples of Other Equipment*	
Radios	248
Generators	49
Total Communications Equipment (lbs)	58,600
Miscellaneous Explosives (lbs) (including 1,002 satchel charges)	83,000
Medical Supplies (lbs)	110,800
Documents (lbs)	12,400
VII. *Personnel*	
Enemy KIA	11,349
POW's (includes detainees)	2,328

** Figures do not include 70 tons of assorted ammunition.

Legal Residence And Citizen Responsibility

By Major Leonard E. Rice, Jr., JAGC, USA
Legal Adviser, DOD Voting Assistance Task Force

Statistics of voting participation by absentee ballot do not reflect the efforts made to inform and encourage U.S. citizens to exercise their right to vote. U.S. citizens overseas (whether military or civilians) are specific benefactors of this information effort, but are seldom motivated to use the absentee process of voting.

One reason for reluctance in voting is the fear that the assertion of legal residence will subject the voter to tax collection efforts by the state concerned. Although the 24th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution prohibits a state from denying the right to vote "by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or *other* tax" (emphasis added), the responsibilities of voting and paying tax are closely aligned in that they both demonstrate citizenship when executed and are vital to the fundamental operation of a representative government.

TAXATION:

Intentional failure to pay state income tax is not only illegal but also raises serious question as to the true intention of an individual who claims to be a legal resident of a state having an income tax.

Evasion of income tax by inaction is becoming less prominent as states mechanize their statistics and enter agreements to exchange information with each other and the federal government.

VOTING:

Federal legislation recommending to the states that they allow their citizens to vote by absentee ballot has been met with favorable action from the states insofar as servicemen and their dependents everywhere and federal employes and their dependents overseas are concerned. Efforts to extend the absentee voting process to all citizens should be equally successful if the absentee citizen demonstrates that he will fulfill *all* responsibilities of citizenship.

Even after more laws are passed to make voting easier, the obstinate will claim that they have no domicile or legal residence, and therefore, cannot vote. *EVERYONE HAS A DOMICILE. DOMICILE AND LEGAL RESIDENCE ARE SYNONYMOUS.* If an individual is unable to determine his domicile, he should consult an attorney.

Many laws governing legal residence are applicable to matters arising on the death of a person. It can be expected, therefore, that if the transient individual has been successful in evading tax during his lifetime, his estate may be burdened with the tax with a resulting hardship to his loved ones. There is no statute of limitations on failure to pay income tax. Additionally, interest and penalties accrue on the total amount due.

A person's legal residence can be changed. To change legal residence, one must, concurrently, have the intent to make a place his legal residence and be at that place. In support of intent, he must demonstrate his intent by severing permanent ties with his former legal residence, if such ties exist, and making new permanent ties with his new legal residence. *VOTING IS OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE OF INTENT OF LEGAL RESIDENCE (DOMICILE).* The places where one owns real property, pays taxes, has bank accounts, and has personal property registered also provide evidence of "intent." None of these matters, however, even when combined, are as conclusive in demonstrating "intent" than is voting.

Voting is an act of choosing people and deciding those issues under which one is to be governed. Therefore, by voting, an absentee citizen can clearly demonstrate his intent. **ACTS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.**

Age, physical presence requirements, and mental health are factors to be considered in establishing eligibility to vote. Federal laws recommend to the states that they enact legislation which would allow servicemen residing on military installations to acquire legal residence, or domicile, within the state they are located. Some states have enacted such legislation.

It is not unlawful to change one's residence simply because he does not want to pay tax. Legal residence cannot, however, be changed retroactively. If a person's former legal residence had an income or other tax on its legal residents at the time he was a legal resident, he remains responsible for that tax.

If he wants to establish a legal residence in another state, he must meet the requirements of physical presence and intent and be able to provide evidence of his intent. Legal residence may be established in a matter of seconds. "Residence" required for voting begins to run as of the time legal residence begins and in most states, an address established. The Soldier's and Sailor's Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, preserves the serviceman's legal residence while he is outside his home state. It follows, therefore, that the legal residence of a serviceman is usually that of the state from which he entered the Service. The Act *does not* prevent him from acquiring a new domicile voluntarily. He must, however, take aggressive steps to acquire a new legal residence.

ADVANTAGES:

How does having a legal residence benefit an individual? It allows an individual to be considered a "resident" for tuition rates at state institutions of higher learning; it provides a court system which is available without waiting; it provides institutional care for the incurably ill, the drug addict, the TB patient and mentally insane at "resident" rates; it qualifies one to receive state veteran bonuses if other requirements are met; it provides a rebuttal to other states claiming that he is a legal resident of their state. This list is not exclusive. Other benefits of legal residence, not uniform in all states, also exist.

DIFFERENCE:

Legal residence should not be confused with temporary residence, mailing address, or home of record. These terms may

(Continued On Page Eight)

Soviet Aerospace Forces Formidable Potential Threat To This Country: Gen. Meyer

General John C. Meyer, Air Force Vice Chief of Staff, is aware of the publicity that has a tendency to downgrade, belittle or discount the Soviet nuclear threat.

But he told members of the American Fighter Ace Association in Colorado Spings, Colo., recently. "Let me assure you —it is real."

Following are excerpts from General Meyer's speech in which he discussed the Soviet Union's aerospace forces and some trends that point up the formidable potential threat to this country.

I could spend the next few minutes talking about the exploits of American fighter pilots, the sophistication of weapons systems, or changes in tactics that have taken place—but I won't.

I want to discuss the Soviet Union's aerospace forces and some trends that point up the formidable potential threat to this country.

USSR Now In Lead

You are all familiar with the rapidly increasing Soviet ICBM capabilities. The Soviets have continued the deployment of ICBMs in hardened silos to the point where, right now, they have passed the United States not only in total payload but in actual numbers of operational missiles. If they should continue at the present rate, they could have over 2,500 launchers capable of delivering nuclear warheads by 1975.

Additionally, their sea-based missile force is growing rapidly. In his report to Congress, President Nixon indicated the Soviets would have 300 submarine-launched ballistic missiles by the end of 1970. They are building the Polaris-type "Y" class nuclear-powered subs at a rate of six to eight per year. These submarines each carry 16 missiles with a range of approximately 1,200 nautical miles. Further, the Soviets are now testing an all-new, longer range submarine-launched ballistic missile.

The USSR's long-range bomber and tanker fleet has remained relatively stable at about 200 aircraft. However, its activities have increased considerably in the last few years. Their long-range bombers have made penetrations of our Western ADIZ over international water. In a recent exercise, Soviet medium and heavy bombers ventured far beyond the borders of the USSR, ranging from Iceland to Japan. At least some of the current medium bomber force of 700 aircraft could reach the United States with in-flight refueling, or on one-way missions. Moreover, there are indications that the Soviets are developing a new type strategic bomber, with better speed, altitude and radius of action than their current medium bombers.

The defense forces of the USSR are extensive and sophisticated. The total number of air defense fighters in its operational force is about 3,400. A significant number of these are their latest all-weather interceptors, the Flagon-A and Fiddler. Soviet ground-to-air missile systems are advanced and numerous. We now believe that the new mobile SA-4/GANEF has been deployed to forward areas as part of the defensive barrier.

The Soviets have also made improvements in their over-all communications for command and control of integrated forces. Their defense system is being upgraded with the introduction of the TU-114 Cleat aircraft in an airborne early-warning role. It is possible that this system could be used for control of interceptors such as the Fiddler or the new Foxbat, a mach 2.5-mach 3 class fighter that may soon enter operational service. The USSR has also deployed an ABM defense system in the Moscow area and is continuing a research and development program to improve its ABM capabilities.

The Soviets have been expanding R&D efforts for space, defense and atomic energy during the past few years by an average of about 10 per cent a year. . . . At the last Moscow air show, the Soviets flew in one day more new tactical aircraft designs that the United States had flown in 10 years.

Parity In Military Might

There can be little doubt in anyone's mind that the Soviet Union has reached parity with the United States in military might. It is evident that in some areas it has surpassed us. The Soviets have shown little sign of constraint in their development and deployments of strategic forces.

For the past 25 years the people of this country have lived under the shelter of our nuclear deterrent force. Up until the recent past that force was overwhelmingly superior to any potential enemy. As a result, the attitude of the American public has become such that they cannot conceive of a massive nuclear attack on the United States. In light of the obvious buildup that has taken place in Soviet strategic forces (and is even now continuing at an accelerated rate), I do not believe that we can rule out that possibility.

The expansion of Soviet strategic missile forces, their testing of the fractional orbital bombardment system (FOBs), and their extensive defense system against both bombers and ballistic missiles have very nearly placed the balance of power in their hands.

If we are to be successful in deterring the very real threat facing us, it is imperative that we start to modernize our forces now. Our strategic nuclear forces must be diversified and have the capability to survive an attack and penetrate an enemy's defenses.

CIVILIAN SERVICE AWARDS—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird (left) presented Distinguished Service Awards to seven career employes during a Pentagon ceremony July 7. The recipients are (second from left to right): Dr. Henry P. Kalmus, Chief Scientist, Harry Diamond Laboratories, Department of the Army; Mrs. Mary V. Klicka, Ration Design Specialist, U.S. Army Natick Laboratories; William Wegner, Deputy to the Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program; David T. Leighton, Principal Adviser to the Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program; Peter Ross Murray, Deputy Director of Laboratories, Air Force Systems Command; Walter G. Ingerski, Staff Director, Defense Supply Agency; and Frank M. McKernan, Director, Transitional Manpower Programs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. The Department of Defense Distinguished Civilian Service Award is the highest recognition that may be bestowed upon civilian employes by the Department of Defense.

Legal Residence . . .

(Continued From Page Six)

be synonymous for some people, but if so, it is a coincidence. They are distinguishable. Legal residence is "home." It's a town or county, at least, and a house, at most. It's the place where one's "roots" are. "Home of record," as used for military purposes, is not necesssarily a legal residence. Unfortunately, monetary considerations in choosing "home of record" taint the true "intent" element necessary for legal residence. When the right to vote is exercised at the "home of record," however, it is also a legal residence because "intent," as discussed earlier, is clear.

The words "resident" or "residence" standing alone are ambiguous and nearly useless for communication of clear concepts. Only when they are preceded by words as "legal," "permanent," "temporary," "physical," or similar adjectives, do they take on specific and useful meanings.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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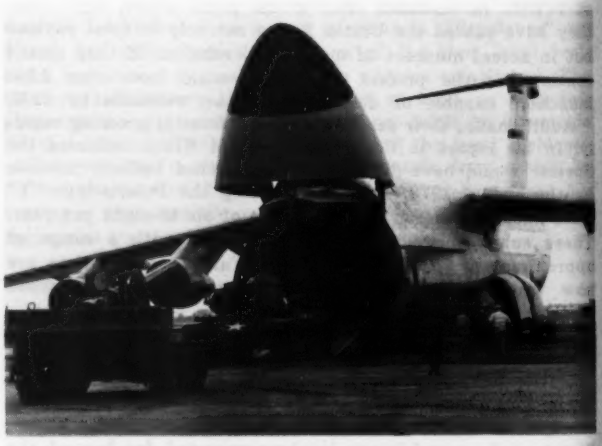

HISTORIC C-5 FLIGHT LOAD—U.S. Army main battle tank, 105,500 pounds, led the way for a 175 mm self-propelled gun, 61,200 pounds, as the U.S. Air Force C-5 Galaxy flew these outsized pieces of equipment for the first time. Successful demonstrations at Pope AFB/Ft. Bragg, N.C., proved that the Lockheed-Georgia Company C-5 can load and fly ordnance heretofore deployed by slow surface methods. Open visor nose exposes full 19-by-13½-foot cargo compartment cross-section. Joint USAF-Army-Lockheed test team added a 21,590-pound tracked carrier command post to make total payload of more than 188,000 pounds.

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